

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES

that Scotland can produce.
Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10

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LIMITED,

CHEMISTS,

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AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

HONGKONG, 2nd July 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we have to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S

CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

As prescribed and recommended by Dr. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.

To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, China and Manila.

In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

ASTRINGENT ANTACID DIARRHOEA

MIXTURE.

As recommended by the London Board of Health for use in all cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c.

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Hongkong, China and Manila.

In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

ASIATIC CORDIAL.

Dose:—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and Dysentery, 1 tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours. For Cholera, 1, 2, or 3 tea-spoonfuls every hour, or in urgent cases oftener.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1 each.

WATSON'S

CHLORODYNE.

Dose:—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

ASTRINGENT PILLS.

FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Dose:—One pill after each liquid Motion.

In Bottles 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongio Pilose soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.

CALVES' FOOT JELLY.

Invalids' necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

BIRTHS.

At No. 1, Range VI, Shanghai, China, on the 22nd August, the wife of WM. GOODFELLOW, of a daughter.

At Carter Road, Shanghai, on the 22nd August, the wife of Captain E. SMITHSON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 18th instant, at H.M.'s Consulate, Chelso, and afterwards by the Rev. W. Williams, HERBERT FRANCIS BRADY, H.M.'s Legation, Peking, youngest son of Sir Thomas Francis Brady, Knt., J. P. H. M. J. Inspector of Irish Fisheries, to GEORGINA, daughter of C. Marshall Holt, of Tiverton, Devonshire.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE TITHES BILL.

LONDON, August 17th.

The Government has withdrawn the Tithes Bill and will introduce a fresh bill.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

August 26th.

Rear-Admiral G. C. Arty Irvine has captured Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Leith.

THE STRIKE OF DOCK LABOURERS.

The strike continues: homeward steamers are unloading at Southampton.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 18th.

The Parisians have been very enthusiastic over the visit of the different Mayors to the

city. They made a very imposing show, and the President's reception was indescribable.

NATIVE SUFFRAGE IN COCHIN-CHINA.

August 19th.

The Court of Appeal has decided that the loyal natives of Cochin-China are to have votes in future.

THE KAISER.

August 21st.

The Emperor of Germany, in his journey to Strasburg, was but coldly treated en route.

HANOL.

LANGSONG, August 21st.

By order of the Resident, two Chinese pirates who were caught making recruits among the coolies here, were publicly decapitated.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are requested to state that Lady des Vaux's reception at Mountain Lodge will be discontinued until further notice.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Clyde*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

We observe that Mr. W. Dow, from Penang, has assumed charge of the Singapore branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, vice Mr. W. Wade-Gardner, translated to Hongkong.

It is reported that H.M.S. *Orion* will be probably relieved on the China Station next February, and will be sent to the Mediterranean to join the fleet under command of Admiral Hoskins.We are informed by the agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Melbourne*, from Trieste, left Singapore for this port to-day, and is expected on or about the 3rd proximo.

It is significant that one of the prisoners who escaped from the clutches of the law at the Sessions last week, was collared again yesterday for misdeeds since committed, and was sentenced by Mr. Webber to six months' imprisonment.

The meeting in the Acting Chief Justice's net seem to be a good bit too wide.

Says the *Straits Times* of the 19th inst.:—From Sandakan we learn that some annoyance is being caused in British North Borneo by a few unruly Dutchmen, who are around, getting drunk, fighting, and the like. It is not intended to bring any such charges against the Dutch authorities generally, who, indeed, join in reprobating the conduct of the few men who are making a nuisance of themselves. The local courts, of course, will deal with the disturbers.

The eclipse of the Kowloon City culprits will not be visible from Hongkong. Our representative had a talk this morning in the Yamen, with the great Pandjindum who presides over the Pohnzi city's destinies, and learnt that the prisoners had been sent to Canton for trial and execution. A ludicrous suggestion to utilise a spare broker or two from this side was seriously accepted, and we have sent the office crimp out with sealed orders. Of which more anon.

L'Avenir du Tonkin thinks that the submission of the chief Dor Tich, mentioned last week, has broken the last rampart of resistance to the French occupation. The same journal mentions a rumour that an English member of a German firm is supplying, or at least has supplied, arms to the rebels. It is certain that enormous quantities of arms and ammunition have been imported by the Tonquinese, and it is probable that a searching inquiry will be made as to where they got them from.

On Monday, as one of the Opium Farm excise officers was conveying a prisoner along the Praya, to the Police Station, several of the members of the Ming Lee boarding-house, 63, Praya Central, rushed out of the house, rescued the prisoner, and gave the excise officer a severe beating. One of them who was brought before Mr. Webber this morning was bound over in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six weeks. Assaulting excise officers seems to be a pastime for a few of the loafers round that part.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Straits Times* from Muar under date August 18th:—"It is reported that no fewer than five men have fallen victims to tigers between this and Pergalan Bukit, a distance of about 12 miles, and as the pipe track of the water-works is in this direction, there is a little scare among the workmen." It is rather unlikely for these men-eaters that Mr. Henry Norman and his unerring "Express" are so sure that long ere this the gallant *Bull* *Mail* Gazette Commissioner has started on the war-path, and we expect to hear shortly that a few more scalps have been added to the sensational Cape St. James's trophy.

THREE of the head-men of the stonedressers' guild are on demand for interfering with the law of supply and demand. The craft is out on strike, because as building operations are going on so extensively, they think they ought to get a few cents a month more, and better "chow." Some who refused to join the guild have been intimidated, and had their tools taken away, hence the arrest. We can't back the offenders up for their illegal acts, but we do endorse their action in demanding better terms. It is notorious that the fat, sleek, opulent contractors are regularly battening on the profits they are making, whilst their workmen have to eat rice which, as one of the Inspectors said, he would not give to a dog.

The Chemulpo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the 15th inst.:—"The steamship *Signal* has gone up to Ping Yang—the M. W. port on the Teyong river. She took up two of the miners who lately arrived here from the States, also Mr. Pierce, the mining engineer, and the gold quartz-crushing plant. It has leaked out that it is Admiral Shufeldt who arranged with the Union Iron Works for the purchase of this quartz-crushing plant, and for the despatch of these Mexican miners to Korea. But the Korean Legation in Washington settled all the preliminaries with the Admiral on behalf of the Korean Government. It was thought by some, at one time, that Judge Denny arranged this mining affair. Such an assumption, however, does not appear to be consistent with facts as now ascertained. In fact he was always opposed to such petty and selfish schemes. This enterprise may possibly be a 'spec' of the Union Iron Works Company. It doesn't look so, though, for these miners are to receive wages from the Korean Government, which I hope they will get, though I think they will have to 'call to-morrow please time'."

The King of Siam has recognised the appointment of a French vice consul at Battambang.

THE N. C. Daily News tells us that the China Merchants' Co's steamer *Fungshun* is still in the Old Dock, with a large gang of men busy repairing her bottom, with a view to fitting new plates. The damaged plates have been removed, leaving a gap of about 30 feet in length immediately above the keel, extending all from about the forward end of the cabin.It is a pity, but we can't help it. Webber, C.M.G., is making such a fuss of himself on the bench at the Magistracy that we must take notice of his shortcomings. In the notorious *Dough* case, we mercifully refrained from making a public exhibition of his Worship, but it was mistaken leniency. If Governor des Vaux cannot put somebody on the Bench at the Police Court who has some faint idea of legal procedure, he had much better proclaim martial law and shut up the shop altogether. Mr. Webber, C.M.G., is a gentleman—one of the very few in this colony of such up and superior aspects—but he is altogether too good-hearted and too innocent for a police magistrate. He ought either to have been an angel, or doer-keeper to a nunnery. Where is Thomas Ide Bowler?We take the following from Messrs. Wheelock & Co's Shanghai Freight Market Report of to-day's date:—"Since our last we have no change to report in our home freight market, rates have remained the same and we see no chance of their advancing. Coastwise—There has been a better demand for tonnage and rate on the Nagasaki-Shanghai line have considerably improved. For Newchwang—water we anticipate a fair enquiry according to advice received; the crops in the N. Y. are very favorable and in consequence we look for a corresponding demand for freight to load during the months of September and October. We extremely regret the error that crept into our circular of 9th instant in respect to the rate of freight of the steamer *Orion*. Instead of looking at 35s. per ton her entire London cargo was taken at 30s. which was the current rate. As such statements tend seriously to mislead shipowners at home we avail of the earliest opportunity to correct our mistake. For London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The O. S. S. C. steamer *Bellerophon* is the only steamer in port loading, and her rate of freight 30s. per ton for London; she sails on the 27th instant. The Shire Line steamer *Carmarthen* is shortly due from Japan, is advertised for London and Hamburg, taking cargo at 30s. and 35s. respectively. The P. & O. second extra boat *Shanghai*, due to-day, will load at current rates. The Line steamer *Bengles* due about 6th instant will also load at current rates. The C. S. M. N. Co. departure will be the steamer *Ningchow*. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The steamer *Glenavon*, having secured sufficient cargo to fill the space allotted to this port, sailed via Amoy 22nd instant, rate of freight 50s. for tea and 45s. for bread. The Union Line steamer *Altamara*, shortly due from Japan, will be the next direct boat and is calculated at the same rates. The through rate by O. S. S. Co. steamer *Bellerophon* is 40s. per ton. Via Cape—The American ship *Centaur* is the only sailing vessel on the berth and will leave about the middle of next month. Departures for London, via Suez Canal—Ben Line steamer *Benadire*, via Foochow, 14th instant; C. S. M. N. Co. steamship *Orion*, via Foochow, 16th instant; Holt's *Diomed*, via Foochow, 18th inst.; Glen Line *Glenavon* 20th instant. Departure for New York via Suez Canal—Glen Line *Glenavon*, via Amoy, 22nd instant. Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 18 Mex. cents per picul, nominal. Chelso to Swatow 12 Mex. cents per picul, very little demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.50 per ton of coal, net. For steamers for sailing vessels, nominal. Settlement during the fortnight—Steamer *Heer*, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.50. Disengaged vessels in port. *Mary Stewart*, British barque, 484 tons register, for L. S. Sunbeam, American barque, 845 tons register.THE RE are some fine st-class idiots in this colony who never lose an opportunity of advertising their wares—this is our humorous way of putting it—in the public press, under such initials as "A.S.S.", "X.Y.Z.", "P.U.P." or some other *nom de plume* equally appropriate. One of this kindy "dolls his castor" in this morning's *Daily Press*. He asks the "why and wherefore" in reference to something connected with the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Dock Company. His letter, to an "old newspaper hand," is full of a very grave suspicion as to the *bona fides* of our morning contemporary's correspondence column; in plain English, it must have been written by some "bust-up" share gambler. "On the s" The Editor, an honorable, worthy, and painstaking gentleman, would never have allowed any outsider to make such an ass of himself as this rooster did. We have no time for empty talk, so let us expose this fraud at once. Mr. Fraser-Smith spoke at the Dock Company's meeting the other day as Attorney and Administrator for the estate of a lady which has held shares for the last twenty years and has spoken and voted on several occasions previously without being challenged. On this particular occasion, although the owner of 50 (unregistered) shares, he took the precaution of applying to the Secretary of the Dock Company, and was informed that he had a perfect right both to vote and speak at the meeting if he so desired. And, the middle-headed chump of the *Daily Press* notwithstanding, he felt so inclined, and both spoke and voted. Now, let us see what this shallow-brained nincompoop has to complain of. He asks "why a gentleman was not challenged to vote as a special favour," and then pronounces judgment that "the articles distinctly state no one except a shareholder may vote, either as a proxy or an attorney for a shareholder." The gentleman who spoke had a perfect right to speak, and the question of "special favour" does not enter in the argument at all, although the Secretary of the Dock Company had previously admitted the validity of the claim. The assertion that the articles distinctly state that no one except a shareholder may speak, either as a proxy or an attorney for a shareholder, is a lie. (P.S. This office is open generally from 8.30 a.m. until 6 p.m.) Here is what the Company's Articles of Association (No. 5.) say on the subject:—"Votes may be given either personally, or by a shareholder acting as the duly authorized attorney of any other shareholder, and appointed so to act under power of attorney, or by proxy, etc." Now, there is nothing here said about attorneys not being permitted to vote, and the shareholders, and there is nothing laid down that holders must have their shares registered. Mr. Fraser-Smith is a shareholder of the Dock Company, and has been for months past; if he does not choose to register his shares that is entirely his own business. But, to cut short the argument, it has previously been held, and not only in the Dock Company, that properly appointed attorneys have exactly similar rights to the effects they represent. And if the *Daily Press* correspondent is not an arrant cur, he will either give the Hongkong community the full benefit of his name, or leave for some next meeting of the Dock Company and express his views on the subject in a convenient cloak of anonymity he has hitherto assumed.We are informed by the agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co) that the steamer *Arratoon Apar*, with mails from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this port, and may be expected on or about the 2nd proximo.A *Straits Times* correspondent writes that there has been a good deal of feeling in Sunghie Ujong about the letter from Mr. W. Dunman published in that paper, and that the feeling is entirely in sympathy with the Resident and with the Doctor.THERE is a good deal of somewhat mischievous gossip, says the *Straits Times*, as to alleged difficulties between His Excellency the Governor and Sir Charles Warren. The gossip is doubtless greatly in excess of the circumstances; but our contemporary believes it to be the case that Sir Charles desired to fly his flag and was not encouraged to do so.

"JIMMY" RUSSELL's pal, Shao, once Taotal of Shanghai and representative of the Dragon Empire in that first-class fraud—in polite language termed a Commission—in which planted a Chinese Custom house in Queen's Road Central, has been appointed Governor of Honan, and left Shanghai the other day to interview the Emperor, prior to taking up his new billet. Now, we want to know why Shao, who is quite "un to snuff" and knows good Scotch whisky from Cochrane Street gin, didn't get a C.M.G. ship, or a "Bellyjoss" medal—or both? Don't all speak at once.

MESSRS. BANDINEL & Co. write from Newchwang under date the 15th inst.:—"Produce is much cheaper during the last ten days, and shippers hope to see still lower rates, for the mandarin inland are permitting the sale of last year's stores of pulse and grain; and stocks of beans are now about 600,000 piculs. Accounts of the growing crops are good, and we anticipate a great demand for tonnage to load here in October and November. Arrivals to date are 105 steamers and 16 ships against 130 steamers and 12 ships in 1888. Shipping in port, nil. Expected the *Tamara*, *Kuamang*, *Wenchow*, *Triumph*, *Cassenden*, and *Piccola*.A CORRESPONDENT of the *Courier d'Haiphong* sends an account of the bravery of some telegraph clerks at Cao-bang, Tonquin. There were four of them, with twelve servants at an outlying post, and they were warned to seek the protection of the authorities, as a band of 400 rebels was approaching. They replied that they must keep to their duty. The rebels came, attacked the post, and kept them besieged without water, for three days, when they escaped, with difficulty. It is estimated that there are 2,000 "pirates"—mostly Chinese—in the district, and they have two small guns.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary "understands" that Robert Hart is not likely to leave Peking for home this year. We have no particular wish that Sir Robert should go home, but we have been yearning for a personal interview with the great I. G. for the past six months, and we would very much rather tell him our grievance here than do it through Sir John Waltham, the most useless nonentity the British Government has ever sent to China. We hope one day—and that day will come when he is in a position to tell Sir John Waltham to his face that he possesses the energy of a broken-down opium smoker, and the ability of a fifty-year-old chair cooler, and that the sooner he gets away from a position for which he is in every way unsuited, the better will it be for the Government he is supposed to represent, and the British subjects whose interests he is paid to uphold, and which, it would seem, he places at the disposal of the Inspector General of Chinese Customs.

THE ALLEGED AUSTRALIAN

EMBEZZLERESS.

Mr. J. F. Webber applied this morning at the Police Court, before Mr. Webber, for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of Pauline Francaise, arrested on board the *Chingtu* on a charge of absconding with over £20, the property of her creditors at Victoria. Mr. Webber said his objection was that the information on which the warrant was granted leading to the arrest of the fugitive did not disclose any legal evidence of the guilt of the prisoner. The warrant of itself did not show a strong and probable ground for the legality of the arrest. In fact he deemed the information, as it was, insufficient. The warrant alleged that the prisoner, "a native of Victoria, Australia, had absconded with over £20, the property of creditors." But there should be legal evidence of a strong and probable presumption before the arrest of the prisoner. He submitted that no reason appeared in the depositions when the fugitive was remanded why she was arrested. Nor was the information sufficient to warrant the detention of the prisoner. Indeed there was no legal ground for it. He admitted that under section 9 of the Fugitive Offenders' Act, if there was any information, His Worship could detain the fugitive, but he took it that the warrant was issued under section 4, and that if His Worship had the slightest doubt in his mind that there was any spite in the matter, he had full power to discharge the fugitive. To prove his assertion that there was no strong evidence, legally speaking, to warrant the remand of the prisoner, he would call Inspector Hennessy.Inspector Hennessy stated—I laid information in this case in consequence of a telegram received by the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police. The first telegram was received on the 21st of this month. That telegram, I think, was insufficient to lay information on. I however applied for a warrant, but was refused. I cannot say what was done by the Colonial Secretary. On the 22nd instant I received a second telegram from the hands of the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police. The telegram read as follows:—"Abscond 7th instant with over £20 Property-Creditors. Contrary Insol. Stat. Punishable three years' imprisonment," heard *Chingtu*, not *Changfai*. Two miles, commi sioner." The face of this telegram does not refer particularly to any one, nor does it identify the fugitive on the face of it. I applied a second time for a warrant and obtained it. I did not execute the warrant, I saw the fugitive when she was brought on shore. The warrant says "His creditors."

Mr. Webber.—The warrant therefore was defective on the face of it?

Inspector Hennessy—I considered it referred to a man. The gender was masculine. My sworn information was for the arrest of a man and not of a woman. I did not see the prisoner's property. I was not in the charge-room at the time the defendant came in.

P. S. Hennessy was then called. He said—I boarded the *Chingtu* on the morning of the 26th,

at 7 o'clock. I was armed with a warrant. The warrant was given to me by Inspector Corcoran. I did not receive any information before this. I read the warrant. I expected to find a man; I was prepared to execute the warrant on the person wanted, whom I thought to be a male. There is no description in the warrant. It simply said "a native of Melbourne, Australia." On the first page of the Minutes of Proceedings are written the words "Pauline Francaise, 35, Germany, married woman." There was no return made on the back of the warrant when the fugitive was remanded on the first occasion. It was not made until this morning. I do not know the legality or illegality of making a return after a remand. I think that the return should have been made on the warrant as soon as it had been served. There were two boxes of luggage belonging to defendant. They were Garatoga trunks. I saw that they contained a number of pieces of clothing.

Mr. Webber then asked how many pieces of clothing there were, but the Police Sergeant could not give the number, even approximately. On being questioned by the Court he proceeded to say that he thought there were somewhere about forty or fifty articles. By Mr. Webber: One of the boxes contained some very inferior and cheap jewelry or personal ornaments.

Mr. Webber desiring that they should be produced, the defendant and the police sergeant came and in answer to the question brought into Court a miscellaneous collection of every bracelets, chains and necklaces, of German silver, a small case containing a set of jet earrings, and an empty watch case, which was worth in the estimation of the witness, about one dollar. The examination continuing, the Sergeant said—I found one sovereign.

Defendant, suddenly interrupting—"It was only half a sovereign, you—"

Witness—And seven shillings in silver. I did not see or find £20. I only found the money I mentioned. When I read the warrant to the prisoner on board the *Chingtu*, she said "I did not do this thing; there must be some mistake. I have paid up all my creditors. I don't know what this can be for." That was all she said then.

Mr. Webber.—The warrant being made out for the arrest of a man, how came you to arrest a woman?

Witness—I arrested her because the name, Pauline Francaise, was on the passenger's list and it corresponded with the name on the warrant. I found her on board. A fellow-passenger of hers pointed her out to me. She was then walking about the deck, dressed as she is now (stylishly), but without a hat. I went to the Captain and told him what my business was and he told me that he would send for her to his cabin in order to avoid a scene. The defendant then came in and I asked her what her name was. She said "Pauline Francaise." I then told her that I had a warrant for her arrest. She said, "I have done nothing, there must be some mistake." I said she had absconded with money belonging to her creditors. She asked me what was meant by the word "abscond" saying "doesn't it mean defrauding people of their money?" I said, "Yes, running away with the property of your creditors." She again said "There must be some mistake, what can I do? What shall I do?" I said "You had better take things coolly and get your things ready and come on shore with me." She appeared to be wondering all the way to the shore who had done this, and then said suddenly "I think I know now who did this; it must have been done in spite." She then asked whose name appeared on the telegram. I told her "Twomley, Commissioner of Police at Melbourne." Then she said, "I know now who did it, it was done out of spite. I cleared up everything before I left; my trustees cleared up all about this. I read the warrant to her at her own request, and explained it to her. She never said that she was not the person wanted, she—"

Mr. Webber.—I object in toto to the leading questions your Worship has been putting to the witness. The defendant, to deny a thing, should be asked whether it was so first.

Witness continued: She asked me at one time if she could see the German Consul.

His Worship—Now, Mr. Webber, have you anything further to say?

Mr. Webber—Your Worship, I wish to say, has committed an error both in law and in fact. The sworn information was not such as was sufficient for you to grant a warrant, and when executed you should have dismissed the case at once and not ordered a remand, which was illegal, as the warrant was not for the arrest of the defendant but for a man. From the sworn evidence of the last witness, who also executed the warrant, he stated that the return was not made as soon as the warrant had been served, but was made this morning. And a warrant, as your Worship knows perfectly, when once used, nothing can be added to it or taken off, hence the warrant was an illegal instrument. A warrant once issued, moreover, cannot be used a second time, and therefore your Worship had not the power legally to grant a remand on it. The defendant should have been discharged on the first day, and I ask your Worship for her immediate dismissal.

His Worship then said he had to consider the *pros* and *cons* on both sides, and so could not dismiss the defendant just then, but that he would give his decision at four o'clock in the afternoon.

At the latter hour Mrs. Francaise, escorted by Mr. Webber, re-entered the Court, followed by an elderly member of the honorable Legislative Council, a married military captain, a prominent sporting gentleman, and other Europeans, who evidently attended to see if anybody wanted a knight errant. On the case being called

Mr. Webber said—There is one point that I should like to bring to your notice, which, through an oversight, I did not think I laid sufficient stress upon this morning. Your Worship drew attention to the interpretation of an Ordinance in this Colony, and I then said, without reflection, that the Ordinance would not apply to the Fugitive Offenders' Act, as it is an Imperial Act. I said that then, without reflection, and I now say, after deliberation, that the Interpretation Ordinance cannot possibly affect the Imperial Act. If your Worship will read the sections in the Act, you will find that it simply applies to anything the accused does at the time under that warrant, or information, or indictment, or whatever it may be. But you have acted under this warrant, by remanding the fugitive when you did, and by that you have committed an illegal act. Therefore the warrant is now void, and absolutely of no effect whatever, because it has been tampered with—something has been added to it—it has been backed, and consequently the fugitive would have been perfectly justified in not appearing here to-day, unless in custody. If she had been released on bail, and not appeared, and you had extracted her bonds, you could not recover them in the Supreme Court, because the warrant was illegal. Therefore I apply for her immediate release.

Mr. Webber.—There is no new point?

Mr. Webber.—No, but I wish to impress upon your Worship that there has been a new warrant by which you could operate.

Mr. Webber.—On what ground?

Mr. Webber.—I do not say on what ground I leave your Worship to exercise your discretion. I say that the warrant is merely waste-paper.

Mr. Webber.—On the ground that it has been tampered with?

Mr. Webber.—Yes, and because, there are no legal grounds for dealing with the case as one of conspiracy.

Mr. Webber.—Of course, in the hearing to-day, I have only had one side of the case presented to me, and guided by that only, I do not see my way to granting the release of the prisoner forthwith. The case therefore will stand over as before.

Mr. Webber.—Then I would ask your Worship to give every facility for the copying of the documents, and shall move the Supreme Court for a *habeas corpus* to-morrow.

Mr. Webber.—Certainly.

Mr. Webber.—You give no further reason than this for not releasing her?

Mr. Webber.—What I have stated, I have stated.

Mr. Webber.—Do I take it that that is your only reason for remanding the case?

Mr. Webber.—I have only to state what I have stated.

Mr. Webber.—

of His Excellency the Governor, to the amount of the fee paid in special juries in Civil cases tried in the Supreme Court of this Colony.

The fee now payable by law to each special jurymen, is ten dollars for each case, irrespective of the importance of the suit or the number of days the trial may last; this small sum, it is believed, is paid under the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1882, but it is generally known that in the early days of the Colony when the suits were much less complicated than they are now, were comparatively few in number, and seldom lasted over one day.

Formerly, when the suits arrived and were despatched first monthly and then fortnightly, it appears that the trials were, as a rule, fixed for the weeks during which there were no masts, and merchants could reasonably give up a portion of their time.

At present, it may be said, there is very little or no leisure time, that every day is, in a sense, mail day, and it is impossible to fix a trial so that it shall not interfere very seriously with business. Besides trials have increased in complexity and length often involving a sitting of several days.

The seven gentlemen drafted to attend the Court, for each trial by special jury, are, of course, not the same special jurors, persons holding responsible positions at the heads of houses or of departments of business, every moment of whose time is of value.

In the opinion of the Committee, a single payment of ten dollars is wholly inadequate to compensate special jurors for the extra work thrown on them by the performance of their duties, and if litigants demand the services of specially qualified men, it is only reasonable that the latter should be paid for their time, at least. This is recognized by the fact that a fee is paid and enforced by law; if it was just to pay a single fee of ten dollars, thirty years ago, the Committee think that under the change of circumstances, ten dollars per day is not too much to pay now.

The Committee believe that in the Indian Courts it is the practice to pay special jurors by the day, and not by the case, consequently, if it were needed, a precedent exists for the suggestion, and the Committee desire me respectfully to express their hope that His Excellency will see his way to give effect, either by Ordinance or otherwise, to the Chamber's proposition.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
H. U. JEFFRIES,
Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1888.

H. U. JEFFRIES, Esq., Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo respecting remuneration to special jurors, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber, that their representation will have His Excellency's best consideration, and that a decision will be arrived at on the subject, after information has been obtained, as to the experience gained in India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1889.

The Hon. F. STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 30th April, 1888, in which you were pleased to state:

"I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber, that their representation will have His Excellency's best consideration, and that a decision will be arrived at on the subject, after information has been obtained, as to the experience gained in India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements."

I now beg to inform you that I am directed by my Committee to request that should His Excellency the Governor have arrived at a decision in the matter of fees to special jurors, they shall esteem it a favor if you will be good enough to communicate to them the decision at once.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1889.

The Hon. F. STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—The Committee of this Chamber has twice had the honor of addressing you on the subject of fees to special jurors, first on the 30th April, 1888, and again on 1st March last.

The former of these letters stated at some length the objections entertained by the Committee to what they considered the disproportion between the remuneration paid, and the somewhat onerous nature of the services required of special jurors; the latter requested that, if His Excellency the Governor had arrived at any decision with reference to these fees, the result of his deliberation might be communicated to the Chamber.

As these letters are still unanswered, weightier matters have no doubt occupied the attention of His Excellency, but the question having stood over so long, I now venture to take the liberty of suggesting that it be taken into consideration, and that His Excellency at an early date may be pleased to favour this Chamber with a definite reply.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
P. RYRIE,
Chairman.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1889.

The Hon. P. RYRIE, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 1st March last, and to subsequent correspondence on the subject of remuneration to special jurors, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that, having at your suggestion made enquiries from the Governments of India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, His Excellency finds that in India and the Straits Settlements no fees at all are paid to jurors, and that in Ceylon such fees are of much smaller amount than those complained of here.

While the Governor is fully sensible that even the fees which are fixed by law here do not in some cases compensate for the time expended on the duty performed, His Excellency regrets that, after much consideration, he does not see his way to proposing their increase.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 9th August, 1889.

The Hon. F. STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—The Committee direct me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th June, in which they regret to learn that after a considerable lapse of time since they first referred the matter to His Excellency, the Government do not see their way to accede to the request of the Committee. No reasons are given, but a reference to India, as to the practice operating in that dependency, is

stated to confirm the system prevailing in this Colony.

The Committee do not consider the analogy of Indian custom has anything to do with the question here. Apart from other considerations that may be urged against such a contention, the Committee would refer to the enormous disparity in numbers of the class from which special jurors are drawn in India compared with Hongkong.

In one place the tax on the commercial community is light, while in the other it is a positive burden.

The Committee would most strongly urge that their application is almost without the pale of the Government to refuse. It is not in the nature of a public tax in which the Government might rightly be heard, but rather bears the character of a voluntary arrangement between the public themselves who seek to adjust the inequalities of the special jury fees.

If the proposed payment to special jurors, *ad per diem*, instead of per case, formed an obstacle to litigants, the Government would have some ground in the public interests for refusing the application. But as the proposition is based on the strictest equity—it is not a hindrance to suitors, and its increase in incidence is always commensurate with the importance of the issues to be decided—the Committee would again urge a reconsideration of the question, and the passing of a short bill to permit the change which is unanimously desired by the special jurors, and is not, it appears, opposed by the rest of the community whose voice would certainly have been raised ere this against the proposition, had they felt impending hardship from the change.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1889.

The Hon. P. RYRIE, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in which the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce urge a reconsideration of the question, raised by them in their letter of 30th April, 1888, as to an increase of the allowance made to special jurors, and in reply I am to say that His Excellency sees nothing in your letter which in any way modifies his view as to the inexpediency of altering the law in the direction desired.

The reasons for the Governor's decision, (in the absence of which the Committee make comment), His Excellency had thought would be sufficiently obvious to preclude the necessity of giving them.

The duty of serving on juries has, from time immemorial, been regarded as an obligation attaching to British citizenship, for the fulfilment of which payment was not contemplated by the Common Law, and such payment is, moreover, not now granted in England; nor, as he believes, in most of the Colonies; nor does His Excellency see any peculiarity in the circumstances of Hongkong which justifies an exception from the general rule.

Special jurors have, however, by a local law of the colony, been hitherto allowed a fee of \$5 for each case in which they serve, common jurors on the other hand being allowed nothing, though it must be supposed that, in at least some cases, they, relatively to their means, are fully as much as special jurors by the performance of this duty.

As inclusion in the list of special jurors exempts from service on common juries and is therefore a privilege, which is not infrequently solicited for, it would seem that payment, if made to only one of the two classes, should be made rather to common jurors; and yet application is now made which, if granted, would increase what His Excellency regards as the undue preference in favour of special jurors already existing. For the reason above indicated, His Excellency is of opinion that if there were to be any change in the law it should be one abolishing fees of jurors altogether.

His Excellency observes that the Committee regard their application as "almost 'without the pale of the Government to refuse' (1) because 'it is based on the strictest equity' (2) because 'it does not involve a charge upon the whole community, but only upon litigants' (3) because 'the special jurors are unanimously in its favour,' and (4) because 'the silence of the rest of the community, must be taken as approval of the application'."

His Excellency is unable to concur in this view. For reasons given above he regards the proposal, instead of being equitable, as wrong in principle and as increasing an inequality already existing. Moreover bearing in mind that litigants are by no means wholly confined to the class of special jurors, he does not consider it his duty to favour what would practically be a tax on a portion of the community, nor does he feel himself bound to accord an application because there is said to be unanimity in its favour on the part of those who alone benefit by it, because none but the very few interested happen to have expressed their opinion for it, and this especially since the decision of the Government rendered any adverse expression unnecessary.

His Excellency further observes with surprise that the Committee regard the case of India (where it appears that special jurors are not paid) as having no analogy with that of Hongkong, on the ground of "the enormous disparity in the number of the class from which special jurors are drawn in India compared with Hongkong," and because for this reason "in India the tax on the commercial community is light, while in Hongkong it is a positive burden."

His Excellency presumes that the Committee have statistics to justify the statement as to this enormous disparity, but in their absence he should have been inclined to question its existence, and to believe that the number of special jurors in India (like that of Europeans) bears a much lower and not a higher proportion to the total population than it does in Hongkong.

In any case the duty devolving on special jurors in Hongkong though no doubt "a positive burden," can scarcely be regarded as an exceptionally hard one, seeing that on the average involves to each juror service only once in eighteen months.

But however this may be, His Excellency is especially surprised that the Committee should now repudiate the existence of any analogy in the case of India, inasmuch as it was at their own suggestion (contained in their letter of 30th April, 1888) that he made enquiries as to the Indian practice.

While much regretting that he is unable to grant an application which is urged with so much persistence by a body comprising many exceptionally influential members of the community, His Excellency is at the same time glad to remember that there always has been, and to hope that there always will be, complete accordance between his views and theirs as to all matters of real importance to the Colony.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1889.

The Hon. F. STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—If agreeable to His Excellency the Governor my Committee will feel greatly obliged

if you will be good enough to sanction their obtaining from the Registrar of the Supreme Court the following information having reference to the duties of special jurors:

During the past five years:—
How many special jury cases have there been?
The duration of each trial.
How many of them were criminal cases.
The nature of the civil cases, the amounts involved.
How many Chinese cases (*i.e.* Plaintiffs and Defendants) were requiring special juries.
Were the remainder European cases? If not, particulars.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1889.

F. HENDERSON, Esq., Secretary, General Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you, for the use of the Chamber of Commerce, the information asked for therein respecting the duties of Special Jurors.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

The return shows that from August 19th, 1884, to the same date of the present year only 25 cases in the Supreme Court were tried by special juries. In one of these cases the jurors were paid \$40 and in the other \$30 each, by consent of the parties to the suits. The other particulars in the return are of no public interest whatever and are quite irrelevant to the matter in dispute.

STORM WARNINGS.

The following correspondence on the above subject has been forwarded to us for publication:

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 9th August, 1889.

The Hon. F. STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to ask you to be good enough to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor, for his favorable consideration, the desirability of the earliest publication of all available information regarding the probable course of Typhoons forming anywhere in the neighbourhood, or at greater distances.

The pressing necessity for full and prompt publication of information bearing on the probable movements of Typhoons must already be so apparent to His Excellency, that it seems entirely unnecessary on the part of my Committee to address any arguments whatever with the view of more deeply impressing upon him the vital importance, to a community largely interested in shipping, of early notice of the movements of such destructive visitants.

The Committee are aware that it has been customary in the past, to give some publicity to such information, but so far as they know it has not been attempted systematically; and they now venture to suggest that His Excellency will be good enough to give instructions, that all information reaching any of the Departments be at once made public.

I am further instructed to state, that should His Excellency see fit to communicate such information to the Chamber, the Committee would gladly undertake to distribute it, if such an arrangement would in any way facilitate its prompt publication.

The Committee beg me to suggest that should it meet the approval of the Government the Chamber will gladly circulate the intelligence, by "Express" or otherwise, at their expense, on receipt of the actual transcript of the telegram or other information, directly it reaches my hands.

The near approach of the Typhoon Season makes the present time peculiarly appropriate to bring to the notice of His Excellency, a subject affecting the interest, of not only shipowners, but the entire community, and the Committee trust their suggestions may meet with a favorable reception.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889.

F. HENDERSON, Esq., Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, on the subject of weather telegrams, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, that he has given strict instructions for the immediate transmission to the Chamber of Commerce of all such telegrams received, whether from the Observatory or elsewhere.

His Excellency fully concurs with the Chamber of Commerce, in their view, as to the extreme importance of obtaining and publishing the best and earliest information with respect to typhoons; and he is by no means satisfied either with the nature of the information now given, or with the promptness of its supply to the public.

His Excellency is now making enquiries with a view to substantial improvements in those respects, which he is determined, if possible, to effect, and though this might possibly involve a somewhat large expenditure, he does not doubt that the importance of the object to be gained will furnish its complete justification.

His Excellency hopes to be shortly in a position to make a further communication to you on this subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CANEA, August 6th.

The state of affairs in Crete is daily becoming more serious, complete anarchy prevails throughout the island, and conflicts between the insurgents and the Turkish troops are constantly taking place.

LONDON, August 7th.

A grand review of the forces stationed at Aldershot was held today in presence of the Emperor William, their Royal Highnesses Prince Heinrich, Prince Albert Victor, Princess Alexandra and the Duke of Cambridge were present. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was unavoidably absent owing to his being slightly indisposed. The number of troops of all arms that took part in the various movements that were executed was thirty thousand; everything passed off most successfully, and the troops presented a splendid appearance and moved with the utmost precision. His Imperial Majesty was much pleased, and after the march past, highly commended the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Evelyn Wood on the admirable condition of the force, and the way in which they had executed the various manoeuvres. The weather was splendid, and a large number of spectators were present.

VIENNA, August 8th.

Prince Albert Victor is expected to leave England by the *Arctica*. During his tour in India he will visit Rangoon, Mandalay, and Bhamo. H.M.S. *Badger*, with Admiral Fremantle now at Madagascar, will reach Bombay during the first week in November to await the arrival of the Prince.

VIENNA, August 8th.

The *Politische Correspondenz* (daily semi-official Vienna publication) says that the Porte proclaims a state of siege in Crete.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Groulay, Member for Sunderland, asked whether the Government intended to instruct the Egyptian Government to reoccupy Old Dongola and Berber. Mr. Smith in reply said that Government cannot instruct the Egyptian Government just as if it were a British Department, nor were they disposed to recommend the occupation of the two places named by the Honorable Member. Mr. Smith added that the policy of the British Government in Egypt remained unchanged, and that they would maintain their promise to defend the Egyptian frontier.

At a luncheon given at Aldershot to-day by Sir Evelyn Wood and the members of the Staff after the Review, the Emperor William made a speech, in the course of which he said, how agreeably surprised he was at the review made by the British Army, since the Review held on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. His Majesty also paid a high tribute to the Volunteers who took part in to-day's manoeuvres, and said it was impossible to tell them from the Regulars.

CAIRO, August 7th.

The Egyptian troops have evacuated Sarras and occupied Matuka.

CANEA, August 7th.

The Christian factions in Crete, hitherto hostile to each other, have now combined in one common movement against the Mussulmans, thus creating a graver situation than ever.

CALCUTTA, August 8th.

Prince Albert Victor is expected to leave England by the *Arctica*. During his tour in India he will visit Rangoon, Mandalay, and Bhamo. H.M.S. *Badger*, with Admiral Fremantle now at Madagascar, will reach Bombay during the first week in November to await the arrival of the Prince.

VIENNA, August 8th.

The *Politische Correspondenz* (daily semi-official Vienna publication) says that the Porte proclaims a state of siege in Crete.

LONDON, August 8th.

At a luncheon at Aldershot yesterday, the Emperor William further said that he hoped the ancient fellowship which had existed between the Armies of the two nations (England and Germany) would long continue.

ON THE NORTHERN CRUISE.

(FROM A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Hakodadi, August 5th, 1889.

We are at present in Hakodadi Harbour, drawn up in two lines. The weather line consists of the *Impresso*, *Cordoba*, *Satellite*, *Hyacinth*, *Swift*, and *Porpoise*. The lee line contains the *Conquest*, *Leander*, *Wanderer*, and *Swift*.

The *Albatross*, which only arrived last Saturday, occupies a convenient position between the two lines. Hakodadi is not the place in which to spend a happy day. The weather at this time of the year is, of course, all that could be desired. But, as for the place itself, it reeks of cured fish, and there is hardly anything to be done. To begin with, many of the ships lie to sea, a mild exhalation, a day's journey from the shore. The natural impulse of most of us is to get away from the ship at the earliest opportunity. Consequently, the naval officer feels the sea elements in an open sailing boat, and gets his shore going logs uncomfortably wet. But when he steps out on the landing place, he begins to wonder why he came, and to wish he hadn't. He calculates the time that must elapse before the returning boat leaves the shore, and speculates as to what he can possibly do with himself in the meanwhile. Shooting is forbidden him, and fishing is too far off. There is no club, no billiard room, no bowling alley, no tennis court, no library, and last, but not least, no residents who can take him out of himself by talking of other things than masts and yards. The only Europeans he will meet are his own brother officers, and, then, of course, the talk is bound to be professional. Most of us with the summer cruise had never been in the north. We would rather stew in the heat and the comforts of civilization, than enjoy cold weather in the land of nothing-to-do. At the same time, it would be only fair to enumerate Hakodadi's few redeeming points. Riding is to be sure not very good, but passable enough. Here, at Hakodadi, you may see the jolly blue-jacket, careering along the street on the "ferry untamed," porting his helm when he wants to go to starboard, knocking down the rising generation, and eventually turning a somersault at the far corner. Hakodadi is probably quite as good a place for Jack as any other. There are plenty of grogshops, and the "Vicar of the Parish" has kindly opened a most comfortable reading room, where Jack can see most of the periodicals of the day, and satisfy his hunger and thirst with many good things at a reasonable cost.

For the officers, it is due to them to say that they endeavor to turn the place to the best account. There is a weekly repast, principally patronized by the midshipmen of the fleet. There are no jumps, or, rather, the Hakodadi pony does not jump; but he scrambles up sodden fens six or eight feet high, and deposits his hapless rider in the ditch on the other side. That, of course, is excellent sport. Nobody thinks of following the proper, because, you see, there is only one possible route, and so the hares must have gone that way. There is also a sailing regatta every Tuesday, in which the naval officers are called *carle blanch* to put as much sail as he chooses, and swamp the boat if he can. Many of them succeed to admiration in this not very difficult feat. Last Thursday, one of them surpassed himself, and beat all previous records, by upsetting his boat before the race began. However, no-one is any worse for a wetting in salt water; and the Regatta, at any rate, passes away one afternoon out of the seven. One of the favorite rides here is to the sulphur and iron baths, about five miles from town. The Japanese, as you are doubtless aware, are famed by primitive nations in the matter of bathing. The sexes bathe together after the manner of the watering places of La Belle France—only without the bathing dress of civilization. It is easy, therefore, to imagine the astonishment and consternation of one of our more modest brother officers, who was enjoying a bath at the springs, when two damsels came down to the same bath, and commenced their ablutions in that primitive costume which nature alone supplies. They were between him and the door; so escape was impossible.

But to return to more serious matters. On Friday last the whole fleet put to sea, and spent the day in steam tactics. I believe a similar evolution will take place some day this week. What further trials await us in this line, we none of us know. There are rumours that the ships that can sail or whose captains think they can, are to be sent for a short sailing cruise. But it is to be hoped that folly will be dropped; masts and sails are things of the past in the navy, and it is to be regretted that ships are now-a-days ever supplied with such playthings.

The *Severn* is expected daily, our last news of her being that she had reached Nagasaki. *N. C. Daily News.*

TIEN-TSIN AND PEKING.

The *Tsai Yuan* Paolin, formerly Director of Works at Port Arthur, died on the 16th of July. He was first visited by that malady, at least thus he was about signing the contract

with the French Syndicate for the Port Arthur harbour works. Since then, the late Tsai has been in retirement in a semi-lithargic state, and unable to recover the use of his limbs.

The low lying country between Ma-tou and Chang-chi is deeply flooded over a wide expanse, both by rain and by breaches in the Peiho banks, so that the journey by land to Peking has become both difficult and dangerous unless a long circuit is made. The droves of ponies that are coming in from Mongolia have to swim the flood for 1 or 2 *li*, and the flood waters have such a strong current, that ferry boats have been upset and many people drowned. The crops in the flooded districts are, of course, destroyed, and the unfortunate villagers are in a pitiable condition. The Customs officers who carry the mails between this place and Peking, by their journeys with surprising regularity and despatch, considering the risk that is to be made on a much longer route than usual, also on one less familiar than the old track, and that from this settlement to Peking city, the ground all the way is a pool of sticky slush. The carriers' work is so hard that the performance really exhibits heroic endurance.

That an insignificant stream like the Peiho should be allowed year after year to take charge of the country within 30 miles of the capital, and of the official residence of the greatest Sa-rap in the empire, speaks more plainly than words of the weak administration of the country.

The *Metropole* (Tsing) is better, and able to attend to business again.

Neither the Sixth nor the Seventh Princes is as yet in a satisfactory state of health. They have been visited and prescribed for by Dr. Ma, a qualified pupil of Dr. Irwin of Tientsin, who was sent up by H.E. the Viceroy. Dr. Ma is able to consult Dr. Irwin by letter, but the result must be far from satisfactory. It is the nearest approach, however, which a Prince of the Blood has yet made to submitting to foreign medical treatment; and may be accepted by the friends of progress as an instalment.

Monsiur H. Frandin, lately French Consul at Fouchow, has been appointed Secretary to the Legation of the Republic at Peking. This appointment is ascribed to the influence of the present Minister of the Interior of France, M. Constans, who, while Plenipotentiary at Peking, and in the course of the negotiations that led to the revision of the Commercial Treaty, negotiated before by M. Cogorlan and the Viceroy Li, had occasion to appreciate the services of M. Frandin. Not without reason it is thought, that the new secretary is sent out to infuse new life into the relations of the French Legation with the *Tsai-li* Yamen, which in spite of the loving cups drunk at the dinner given at the *Legation*, on the occasion of the retirement of the Emperor Regent, have continued almost a still. M. Frandin was to have left Marseilles by the mail steamer of the 12th of August.

The French Resident at Seoul has been at Peking for some days, the guest of Monsieur Lemaire, and it is surmised that the visit is in connection with the trouble which recently M. de Plancy experienced at the Korean capital, in consequence of the assault made by a native servant of the Residency on the son of a Korean official of standing. It will be remembered in certain quarters that, in consequence of this occurrence, negotiations for a loan which a French syndicate had offered to the Korean Government broke down.—*Chinese Times.*

FOOCHOW.

August 24th, 1889.

The heavy down-pour we had on Tuesday last has given fresh hopes to the farmers for their second rice crop, but the plants have suffered too much from the late heat to give a good return.

The brute caught at Kuliang turns out to be a leopard, and not a tiger, as stated in our last issue. The native owners must have made a good profit out of the meat and bones, as they believe they give strength and prolong life to those who eat them. The skin is said to have been sold to a foreigner for the sum of fourteen Mexican dollars, and it will make an interesting reminder of life on "the hills."

We have been informed that some eight tea-men who have already sold all their teas, find themselves in such pecuniary difficulties through heavy losses, that they dare not return to the country, fearing to meet their creditors. All the tea brought in the country are said to be on credit, and have to be settled for on their return. If such be the case, no doubt we will soon have a long list of tea-men committing suicide.

A teaman has shown us a letter from up country, stating that tea can be had at exceptionally low prices, and that a parcel of the finest quality can be laid down at Fouchow at 13. 13 per picul. It is believed that some independent teaman will bring some to market, and we sincerely hope so, as cheap teas of good quality are what is wanted to benefit the trade of this port, and not an enforced curtailment of supplies.

Thieves are said to have already begun very freely with their work this season, several rather bold robberies are reported, and last week two Cantonese, while crossing in a sampan to the other side of the river, were attacked by a boat and taken to the paddy field opposite the Customs Levies. If it had not been for timely assistance from a Canton junk, which was close by, the two men would have been robbed of all their clothing and the \$40 in their pockets. One of the robbers was caught and handed over to the authorities; but he was let free next day, and we are at a loss to understand why. Is he a relation of the Magistrate?

The following is the Tea Export since our issue of 10th instant, as per consignees returns:

For London	Per <i>Bennet</i>1,062,449 lbs.
	<i>Oanfs</i>421,119 "
For Sydney	Per <i>Taiyuan</i>710,634 "
For Melbourne	Per <i>Taiyuan</i>1,376,127 "
For Adelaide	Per <i>Taiyuan</i>84,787 "
For New Zealand Ports	Per <i>Taiyuan</i>17,454 "
	<i>Hangchow</i>638,266 "
For Canada	Per <i>Port Fairy</i>94,194 "
For United States	Per <i>Port Fairy</i>8,464 "
For South Africa	Per <i>Ship Dogmar</i>176,749 "

Native teaman assert that if they were not for the Cantonese who go up country every year to buy the green leaf, teas could be bought at prices considerably lower than are now current. We have been informed that the Cantonese offer almost twice as much as the actual value of the leaf when picked, and consequently the natives have to pay the same high price, or more, to obtain the quality wanted. Such, we believe must be the case, because Cantonese in the country are treated as foreigners and they have to pay very high prices, not for only tea, but anything else they want. During the present season, the natives say that prices would have been very low, in the country, if it had not been for the strong competition displayed between the Cantonese and native teaman, the result being that teas were placed in the market at prices higher than last year.—*Zehi.*

Co-day's Advertisements.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO
UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY,
having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers, to ALDEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAP

Auctions.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LOTS OF LAND
WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF
THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT,
SHAMHEEN (CANTON),

ON
WEDNESDAY,

the 6th November, 1889, at 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

THE LOTS OF LAND Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10 to 23, which form the French Concession of SHAMHEEN (Canton) shall be leased for the term of Ninety-nine Years by Public Auction, under the following conditions:—

I.—With a view to acquire the right to appear as a bidder in the sale by auction every party having interest therein shall forward a request in writing to the French Consul at Canton signifying therein that he has taken cognizance of the sale and that he binds himself to observe and perform the said conditions.

II.—The deeds shall consist of extracts of the respective reports of the auction, and these deeds, in which shall be vested the rights of the purchaser, shall be delivered to the purchaser concerned upon payment of the purchase money and of the fees which shall be claimed by the French Consul.

III.—The purchaser shall bind himself to erect, within the limit of two years from the time of his entrance into possession, on the site of the lot purchased by him, either godowns or dwelling houses or any other buildings whatsoever in proof of actual possession.

IV.—The purchaser shall, during the said term above mentioned, have the option to assign, sublet or transfer the said lot or any part thereof to any person irrespective of French or other nationality, but the said lot or any part thereof shall not be assigned or transferred to any native of China, and such assignment, sub-lease or transfer, in order that they should be valid, shall be agreed to in a deed duly drawn up at the French Consulate and transcribed in the register "ad hoc" kept in the said Consulate.

V.—It shall be expressly agreed that, if the rent due to the Chinese Government or any taxes, rates and duties whatever shall be unpaid for thirty days after formal demand shall have been made for such payment, or in the event of the purchaser failing to perform or observe any of the terms or conditions of sale, it shall be lawful for the French Consul by right to cancel and annul the interest, right, title and claim of the said lease, and the lessee, when the lease shall have been cancelled and annulled for any reason whatsoever, shall be obliged to vacate any buildings which shall have been erected by him and to forfeit any improvements he shall have carried out without any right to any claim for compensation.

VI.—The lessee shall engage to pay, in addition to the purchase money, yearly to the French Consul or to any one appointed by the said Consul, a sum of 1,000 cash per mou due to the Chinese Government; 2° all taxes, rates and duties which shall hereafter be fixed and charged by the French Municipal Council.

VII.—The lessee shall agree to obey all such regulations and bye-laws as shall be made or sanctioned for the peace, order and good government of the French Concession in Shamheeh, and purchasers of foreign nationalities shall sign before their respective Consul or their representative a declaration by which they shall agree to observe and perform the regulations and bye-laws.

VIII.—No person shall be deemed a purchaser or lessee definitely, should his solvency not be sufficiently established to the satisfaction of the French Consul, unless he shall give substantial guarantee either at the time of the purchase or within 24 hours thereof after a demand which shall be put on record in the official report of the auction, shall have been made to him, and any offer made by any insolvent person shall be considered null and void, and the next bid shall be held valid in the same way as if no higher bid had been made.

C. IMBAULT HUART,
Consul for France.

Canton, August 17th, 1889. [1035]

Intimations.

WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE
SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a
smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.
Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR.

The Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

NOTICE.

T. J. COLLACO,
HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONER, SHARE-
BROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
and Proprietor of the Macao Bath-house,
Bathing Tickets for sale until October 31st.

PRICES:
Season (for married couples)\$2.00
Season (for single persons) 1.00
Single Bath 0.10
Towel 0.05
Refreshments supplied on Sunday Mornings
from 4 to 8 A.M.
Coffee and Biscuits15 Cents.
Macao, 7th August, 1889. [1000]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of
1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
will be kept at the Office of our correspondents,
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue
Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the
Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which
may be consulted at any time by visitors from
the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their
letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose
services will be placed at the disposal of all
inquirers.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

TUCK KEE,

SHIP'S COMPROMORE

FAMILY GENERAL DEALER,
No. 18, HING LOON STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1889. [1060]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH.....MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality,
ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD
TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS
LAWN.
No. 1, 11th January, 1889. [114]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 5% being \$5.45 per
Share for the Six Months ended 30th
June, 1889, declared at the Ordinary Half Yearly
Meeting held on the 26th instant, will be payable
at the Premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY,
the 20th instant, and Shareholders are requested
to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Com-
pany's Office, No. 14, Praya Central.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1064]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year
ending 30th June last at the rate of (1/10)
ONE POUND AND TEN SHILLINGS STERLING per
Share of \$125 is PAYABLE on and after
MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Offices of the
Corporation where Shareholders are requested
to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1889. [1058]

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL AND LAND
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATU-
TORY GENERAL MEETING will be
held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2,
D'Aguilar Street, on the 17th day of September
next, at Noon.
By Order of the Directors,
J. A. BARRETTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1889. [1066]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Head Office, Victoria,
Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at
4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the
Report of the Directors and Statement of
Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring
dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be "CLOSED" from the 27th instant to 9th
proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1036]

H. G. BROWN AND COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING
of the above Company, will be held at the
Offices of the General Managers, on SATUR-
DAY, the 7th day of September, next, at 12.30
P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1052]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION:
700 YARDS—TEN SHOTS.

WILL take place next SATURDAY, the
31st inst., at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M. Car-
bines will be allowed one Shot extra.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1889. [158]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS,
AND
CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MAT ENGINEERING WORKS,
Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Tls. 1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Tls. 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs.
MAITLAND & Co.
H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED
DENT & Co.
E. J. HOGG, Esq.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager the Hong-
kong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration.

A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVING-
STON & Co.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND,
BUILDINGS, &c.
PROPERTIES bought and sold.
ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND
AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [938]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman,
Hon. C. P. CHATER,
Vice-Chairman,
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.,
J. S. MOSES, Esq.,
J. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.,
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.,
LEE SING, Esq.,
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land,
and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and
Commission business relating to land, etc.,
conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Com-
pany's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May 1889. [532]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

SHIPPERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Glengyle.....	London.....	August 30th.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lydia.....	Hamburg.....	August 30th.....	Siemens & Co.
Tian.....	Liverpool.....	August 31st.....	Butterfield & Swire.
Gaw Quan Sin.....	London.....	September 1st.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Clyde.....	London.....	September 1st.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Arratoon *pear.....	Calcutta.....	September 2nd.....	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Melpomene.....	Trieste.....	September 3rd.....	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Khiva.....	Bombay.....	September 5th.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Rohilla.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 11th, at noon.
London (direct)	Shanghai.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 14, noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Bellphong.....	Butterfield & Swire.	September 4th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Saghalien.....	Messageries Maritimes.	To-morrow, at noon.
Havre, London, &c.	Carmarthenshire.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Sept. 7th.
Havre and Hamburg	Frigo.....	Siemens & Co.	Sept. 6th, at 10 a.m.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Preussen.....	Melchers & Co.	To-morrow morning.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bormida.....	Carlowitz & Co.	Sept. 6th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Peking.....	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Sept. 19th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Belgia.....	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Sept. 10th, at 1 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Abyssinia.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Australia Ports, &c.	Aitrie.....	Russell & Co.	Sept. 3rd, at 4 p.m.
Straita, Colombo & Bombay	Kent.....	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About Sept. 4th.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Gwallior.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Tientsin, &c.	Kwonggang.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 2nd.
Shanghai and Japan	Celebonien.....	Messageries Maritimes.	To-morrow, at 6 a.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Titan.....	Butterfield & Swire.	September 2nd.
Swatow, Spore, Bangkok.	Kong Beng.....	Yuen Fat Hong	Aug. 30th, at 10 a.m.
Coast Ports	Haiphong.....	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	Aug. 30th, at 10 a.m.

Intimations.

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
mended by the medical Faculty. To be had at
every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin
bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR"
in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS
LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—
Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious
imitations!
Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [330]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TEAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.
SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an
hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9.10, 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application
to the Superintendent.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent
Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [519]

CANTON.

THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL,
(FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL),
Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially
rebuild and thoroughly renovated, and now
offers the best accommodation for tourists and
visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th
instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES,
SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the
charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Canton, 11th June 1889. [723]

A. G. GORDON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-
MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWENKOT, EAST POINT.
OFFICE:
CORNER OF PENDER STREET AND PRAYA.
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [42]

J. F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 11, Praya Central.
(Opposite Pender's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION

FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

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CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

Insurances.

\$1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or
at death if previous (even if that event
occurs during the first twelve months)—may
be secured by a payment at the rate of:—

£	s	d	per quarter if commenced at age
6	7	6	(n.b.)
4	8	14	25
4	10	11	20
4	13	4	10
4	17	15	8
4	27	12	6

AFTER the Policy has been three years in
force—should the Policy-holder wish to
discontinue future payments—he will be entitled
to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy
for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured.
For instance a man who had assured at 45, after
five years' payments would be entitled to a Paid-
up Policy for £500 free of future payments as
explained in Prospectus.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions
of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of
substitution increases; Death may occur before
the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and
render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agents,
310-2] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
CURRENT RATES.